

mental estimates of appropriations for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1943, amounting to \$578,000 (H. Doc. No. 158); to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

325. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to authorize the payment of additional compensation to special counsel in the case of *United States v. Standard Oil Co. of California*; to the Committee on Claims.

326. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting one copy of four resolutions passed by the Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

327. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to provide a penalty for violation of regulations or orders with respect to persons entering, remaining in, leaving, or committing certain acts within or upon vessels, harbors, ports, and water-front facilities; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

328. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to authorize the appointment as ensigns in the Coast Guard of all graduates of the Coast Guard Academy in 1945 and thereafter, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. TARVER: Committee on Appropriations. H. R. 2481. A bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 354). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri: Committee on Appropriations. House Joint Resolution 115. Joint resolution making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 356). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

ADVERSE REPORTS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII,

Mr. BLOOM: Committee on Foreign Affairs. House Resolution 203. Resolution requesting certain information from the President (Rept. No. 355). Laid on the table.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CURTIS:

H. R. 2482. A bill to grant the consent of Congress to a compact entered into by the States of Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska, relating to the waters of the Republican River Basin, to make provisions concerning the exercise of Federal jurisdiction as to those waters, to promote flood control in the basin, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. GORE:

H. R. 2483. A bill to extend the time during which the 90 percent credit against Federal unemployment taxes for contributions paid into State unemployment funds may be claimed and allowed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PETERSON of Florida:

H. R. 2484. A bill to authorize certain employees of the General Land Office to ad-

minister or take oaths, affirmations, affidavits, or depositions, in the performance of their official duties; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. REES of Kansas:

H. R. 2485. A bill to provide for the payment currently of individual income taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BLAND:

H. R. 2486. A bill to authorize the appointment as ensigns in the Coast Guard of all graduates of the Coast Guard Academy in 1945 and thereafter, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana:

H. R. 2487. A bill to provide for the direct sale to certain former owners of real property of the United States when it is no longer needed for the national defense or war program; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HOFFMAN:

H. R. 2488. A bill to repeal the National Labor Relations Act and to diminish the causes of labor disputes burdening or obstructing interstate and foreign commerce, to create a National Labor Relations Board, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. SOMERS of New York:

H. R. 2489. A bill to extend the time within which the powers relating to the stabilization fund and alteration of the weight of the dollar may be exercised; to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan:

J. Con. Res. 18. Concurrent resolution creating a joint committee to attend the sessions of the forthcoming International Food Conference and declaring the sense of Congress with respect to the press coverage of such conference; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. TARVER:

H. Res. 207. Resolution waiving all points of order on the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, or any provisions contained therein; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PETERSON of Florida:

H. Res. 208. Resolution creating special committee to investigate old-age pensions; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Puerto Rico, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to pass Senate bill 637, relative to education in the Territories; to the Committee on Education.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to clear the title to certain school lands granted the State; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to change the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 and to enact no legislation affecting private flying and fixed-base aviation operations not interstate in character; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

526. By Mr. HANCOCK: Petition of Mrs. George M. Perkins and other residents of Syracuse, N. Y., favoring the passage of House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

527. By Mr. FAY: Petition of the Assembly, State of New York, memorializing Congress to take appropriate action to eliminate any delay in the final attainment of citizenship on the part of applicants of Italian origin who have demonstrated themselves to be loyal and worthy, notwithstanding the existence of a state of war between the United States and Italy; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

528. By Mr. ROLPH: Senate Resolution 99 of the State of California, relative to memorializing Chester C. Davis, Food Administrator, to place the full authority to achieve the objectives of such a program in a person and staff thoroughly and practically experienced in the problems of the meat industry; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

529. By Mr. BARRY: Resolution of the New York State Legislature, urging Congress to pass appropriate legislation to make possible the establishment of a portion of the Saratoga National Historical Park as a national veterans' cemetery; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

530. Also, memorial of the Senate of the State of New York, memorializing Congress to enact legislation vesting the Fair Employment Practices Committee with autonomy and full power of investigation, subpoena, prosecution, and enforcement, together with adequate funds to operate; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

531. Also, resolution of the New York State Legislature, requesting Congress to enact House bill 7, or any other similar or suitable legislation which effectively abolishes the payment of a poll tax as a qualification for voting for candidates for office in the Federal Government; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

532. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Association of Graduate Women of the University of Puerto Rico, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the resolution recommending that any change in Puerto Rico's educational system be made on the basis of scientific experiments; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

533. Also, petition of the Franklin County Fiscal Court, Frankfort, Ky., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to absenteeism from war plants; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1943

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father, in the resurrection glory of the world about us, heaven and earth are full of Thee; common bushes are on fire with God, and the time for the singing of birds has come. May a spiritual springtime make our own hearts as the garden of the Lord. There may the fair flowers of humility and charity appear, there may fallow ground blossom as the rose, there may barren branches be clothed upon with the beauty of holiness; for,

"Our faith is all a doubtful thing,

Wove on a doubtful loom,
Until there comes, each showery spring,
A cherry tree in bloom;
And Christ who died upon a tree,
That death had stricken bare,
Comes beautifully back to us,
In blossoms, everywhere."

In the name of that One altogether lovely, Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, April 12, 1943, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

Mrs. CARAWAY, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that on April 12, 1943, that committee presented to the President of the United States the enrolled bill (S. 700) suspending certain provisions of sections 12B and 19 of the Federal Reserve Act until 6 months after the cessation of hostilities in the present war as determined by proclamation of the President or concurrent resolution of the Congress.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—
APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also announced that the President had approved and signed the following acts:

On April 9, 1943:

S. 800. An act to authorize certain officers of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard to act as notaries public during the existence of war or a national emergency and 6 months thereafter;

S. 829. An act to amend sections 6 and 11 of the act approved July 24, 1941, entitled "An act authorizing the temporary appointment or advancement of certain personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps, and for other purposes," as amended, to provide for the grade of commodore, and for other purposes; and

S. 853. An act to amend the act of March 3, 1909, as amended by the act of January 23, 1942, providing for the sale of naval stores, in order to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to permit the sale of naval stores in the continental United States during the war and 6 months thereafter to civilian officers and employees of the United States, and to other persons at stations where purchase from private agencies is found to be impracticable.

On April 10, 1943:

S. 222. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to convey to the people of Puerto Rico certain real estate now under the jurisdiction of the United States;

S. 224. An act to authorize the exchange of lands in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., between the War Department and the city of Philadelphia, trustee under the will of Stephen Girard, deceased;

S. 319. An act to authorize the acceptance of a permanent loan to the United States by the Board of Trustees of the National Gallery of Art, and for other purposes; and

S. 427. An act to provide additional pay for personnel of the Army of the United States assigned to diving duty.

On April 12, 1943:

S. 223. An act to authorize the exchange of lands between the War Department and the Department of the Interior;

S. 257. An act for the relief of Christine Lund;

S. 258. An act authorizing the Comptroller General of the United States to consider the claim of Lew O. Calhoun;

S. 404. An act for the relief of Richard Barker;

S. 854. An act for the relief of the First National Bank of Huntsville, Tex.; and

S. 903. An act to amend section 602 (d) (1) of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended.

On April 13, 1943:

S. 700. An act suspending certain provisions of sections 12B and 19 of the Federal Reserve Act until 6 months after the cessation of hostilities in the present war as determined by proclamation of the President or concurrent resolution of the Congress.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed without amendment the bill (S. 899) to amend the act approved January 2, 1942, entitled "An act to provide for the prompt settlement of claims for damages occasioned by Army, Navy, and Marine Corps forces in foreign countries."

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bill and joint resolution, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 1730. An act to amend paragraph (1) of section 5 (e) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended; and

H. J. Res. 14. Joint resolution authorizing the execution of certain obligations under the treaties of 1903 and 1936 with Panama, and other commitments.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON SELECTIVE-SERVICE
OCCUPATIONAL DEFERMENT FOR
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore (Mr. LUCAS). Under the provisions of Public Law No. 23, approved April 8, 1943, the Chair appoints as members, on the part of the Senate, of the Joint Congressional Committee on Selective-service Occupational Deferment of officers and employees of the legislative branch, the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE].

HAZEL M. LEWIS—VETO MESSAGE
(S. DOC. NO. 28)

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying bill, referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate:

I return herewith, without my approval, S. 52, "An act for the relief of Hazel M. Lewis."

The bill proposes to pay to Hazel M. Lewis the sum of \$1,798.85 in full settlement of her claim against the United States for damages as a result of personal injuries sustained by her when assaulted by an enrollee of the Civilian Conservation Corps on September 5, 1938, at Powers, Oreg.

The records show that, while on authorized leave of absence from his organization and in an intoxicated condition, the enrollee, who was accompanied by another enrollee of the same camp who was unsuccessfully attempting to quiet him, threw a rock at Mrs. Lewis, who was walking on a street, which struck her head and caused her to fall, whereupon he attempted to snatch her handbag.

The facts are very similar to those involved in H. R. 5603, Seventy-fifth Congress, "An act for the relief of Peter

Sietsma," which I returned, without my approval, on April 11, 1938, mainly upon the ground that the enrollee who caused the injuries was absent from camp and was not acting within the scope of his employment. I made the further observation in that case that the fact that the person causing the injury happened to be a Government employee did not of itself create any moral obligation on the part of the Government, and that no such obligation arose since the injury was brought about by a wanton act committed by the employee while away from Government premises and not performing any official function.

While I greatly regret the injury suffered by Mrs. Lewis as a result of the wanton act of an enrollee of the Civilian Conservation Corps, I feel obliged, for the reasons indicated, to withhold my approval of this measure.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 14, 1943.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED
BILLS SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Acting President pro tempore:

H. R. 1785. An act for the relief of the William Wrigley, Jr., Co.;

H. R. 1786. An act for the relief of Fairbanks, Morse & Co.;

H. R. 1787. An act for the relief of the R. S. Howard Co.; and

H. R. 1857. An act to provide for the appointment of female physicians and surgeons in the Medical Corps of the Army and Navy.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore (Mr. LUCAS) laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

LEGISLATION BY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF ST.
THOMAS AND ST. JOHN, V. I.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of certain legislation passed by the Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John, V. I. (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

REPORT OF FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

A letter from the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Board of Governors of the System covering operations for the year 1942 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore:

A resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles County, Calif., protesting against the enactment of the so-called war security bill, being the bill (H. R. 2087) to provide for the punishment of certain hostile acts against the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A resolution of the Senate of the State of California; to the Committee on Banking and Currency:

"Senate Resolution 99

"Whereas the American Meat Institute has evolved a program to achieve proper distribution of meat to the armed forces, to the civilian population, and to lend-lease without interfering with the wartime objective of inflation control; and

"Whereas such program is the result of the work of more than 200 men, including 22 institute committees, over a period of several weeks and was approved at a meeting of the directors of the institute appointed by members from all parts of the United States; and

"Whereas this program was endorsed by the joint livestock committee representing 93 organizations engaged in the production, feeding, and marketing of livestock; and

"Whereas it appears that the basis of the program consists of an integrated, centralized control having authority to correlate slaughter and Government buying with civilian needs in order at all times to keep the supply consistent with the demand; and

"Whereas it appears to this body that such purposes are sound: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, That it hereby endorses the meat industry program for solving wartime meat problems; and be it further

"Resolved, That Chester C. Davis, Food Administrator, be, and he is hereby, memorialized to place the full authority to achieve the objectives of such a program in a person and staff thoroughly and practically experienced in the problems of the meat industry; and be it further

"Resolved, That such person and staff be aided by an advisory committee appointed by appropriate Government authority to represent the meat industry in all its phases and locations; and be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of the senate transmit copies of this resolution by mail to the President and Vice President of the United States, and to the Members of the Congress of the United States from California; and be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of the senate telegraph the contents of this resolution to the Honorable Chester C. Davis, Food Administrator; the Honorable Prentiss Brown, Administrator of the Office of Price Administration; the Honorable James Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization, and the Honorable Alfred J. Elliott, chairman of the California delegation in the House of Representatives."

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Michigan; to the Committee on Commerce:

**"STATE OF MICHIGAN,
"MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.**

"House Concurrent Resolution 23

"Concurrent resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States not to enact legislation changing the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 and particularly to enact no legislation affecting private flying and fixed-base aviation operations not interstate in character

"Whereas the Congress of the United States has before it for consideration House bill 1012 and Senate bill 246 affecting air commerce and commercial aviation; and

"Whereas the air lines of the United States represent a minor part of civil aviation, and private flying and fixed-base operation represent the major part of civil aviation whose operations are not interstate in character and therefore are of no concern of the Federal Government; and

"Whereas the pending legislation would deny to the States their inherent right to govern within their own State and would seriously jeopardize private flying; and

"Whereas by applying the intent of this legislation to other forms of transportation our national economy would be seriously affected; and

"Whereas, this Nation now being at war, there is no immediate need for this legislation as the President of the United States is now vested with full powers under the Defense Act to regulate all aircraft, civilian or otherwise, and in the light of the present emergency there is practically no civil aviation existing today as such; and

"Whereas there is ample time for such legislation to be considered since the needs of post-war aviation are more a matter of conjecture than of direct knowledge, and the planning for foreign air commerce must be considered separate from the problems of post-war aviation within the United States; and

"Whereas those men who have contributed so much to the development of aviation since the last war are now serving their country in the various branches of the armed services and are unable to voice their sentiments and opinions on proposed aviation legislation and are entitled to their place in aeronautics if and when they return from active duty: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the house of representatives (the senate concurring), That the Legislature of the State of Michigan respectfully requests that the Congress take no action on these presently proposed aviation bills and that future aviation legislation be confined solely to problems of foreign air commerce, and that the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 be left unamended and unchanged until the present war is over and the peace is established; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the clerk of the United States Senate, the Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, the clerk of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of Congress, and to each of the Michigan Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

"Adopted by the house March 18, 1943.

"Adopted by the senate March 26, 1943."

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Puerto Rico; to the Committee on Education and Labor:

"House Concurrent Resolution 5

"Concurrent resolution to endorse Senate bill No. 637 introduced on February 4, 1943, in the Congress of the United States by Senator THOMAS of Utah, to authorize the appropriation of funds to assist the States and Territories in more adequately financing their systems of public education during the emergency, and in reducing the inequalities of educational opportunities through public elementary and secondary schools"

"Whereas Senator THOMAS of Utah, introduced in the Congress of the United States Senate bill No. 637, appropriating funds to help the States and Territories in the financing of their public-education systems for the purpose of reducing the inequalities of educational opportunities in their elementary and secondary schools;

"Whereas this bill appropriates the sum of \$300,000,000 for said purposes;

"Whereas for the effects of this bill, the island of Puerto Rico is included, the same as all other States, possessions, and Territories;

"Whereas in accordance with an estimate of the amount for each one of the States, Territories, and possessions, the amount apportioned to the island of Puerto Rico will reach the approximate sum of \$3,500,000; and

"Whereas this Federal aid for public education is necessary and advisable in view of the increasing school needs of our people: Now, therefore be it

"Resolved by the House of Representatives of Puerto Rico (the Senate of Puerto Rico concurring):

"1. Publicly to endorse Senate bill No. 637 of the National Senate, as a bill of great usefulness and convenience for public education.

"2. To request both Houses of the American Congress to pass said Senate bill 637.

"3. To send a copy of this resolution to the presiding officers of both Houses of the National Congress.

"4. To send a copy of this resolution to the Resident Commissioner for Puerto Rico, the Honorable BOLÍVAR FAGÁN, recommending that he use his good offices to contribute toward the approval of this bill, and that he state before the proper committees the wish of this Legislature of Puerto Rico that the said bill become a law; and that he also state the need of the people of Puerto Rico for Federal assistance in public education."

By Mr. RADCLIFFE:

A resolution of the House of Delegates of the State of Maryland; to the Committee on Banking and Currency:

"House resolution requesting the Office of Price Administration to adjust the price ceilings on milk in Maryland

"Whereas the dairy industry is the largest source of income to farmers in the State of Maryland, with an annual value of \$30,000,000; and

"Whereas milk is the most essential food for the health and well-being of the people of our State; and

"Whereas the Federal Government through the Office of Price Administration has ordered ceiling prices of milk, which have greatly affected the economic structure of the entire industry; and

"Whereas Maryland has drawn thousands upon thousands of people from all sections of the Nation to help in war industries and this, with the rising purchasing power of consumers, has increased the consumption of fluid milk in Baltimore city and the vicinity, alone, by 35 percent in the past 12 months; and

"Whereas, the production of milk for this market has decreased 9.6 percent during the past 12 months and more than 300 dairy farmers have sold their herds or transferred their supply to more profitable markets; and

"Whereas the above conditions have made necessary the importation of an increasing volume of milk at premium prices, in order to meet consumer demand; and

"Whereas the dairy industry of the State, both producers and distributors, are suffering severe losses; and

"Whereas the officials of the Office of Price Administration have been in possession of the facts that indicate the seriousness of the dairy situation in the State, and have publicly stated that price adjustments were necessary to maintain an adequate supply of this essential food commodity; and

Whereas no action has yet been taken to adjust price ceilings and preserve the economic stability of the dairy industry; and

"Whereas it is the function of the Office of Price Administration to establish price ceilings but it is also their responsibility that prices established do not curtail food supplies; this being particularly true of milk, the most nearly perfect food: Therefore be it

"Resolved by the House of Delegates of Maryland, That the Office of Price Administration be and it is hereby requested to immediately adjust price ceilings on milk in Maryland so that the downward trend in production may be checked, and an adequate supply of milk may be maintained and so that the impending disaster may be averted; and be it further

"Resolved, That this resolution be spread upon the journal of the house and that the chief clerk be and he is hereby directed to

send copies of this resolution to Hon. James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization; Hon. Marvin Jones, Assistant Director of Economic Stabilization; Hon. Prentiss Brown, Director of the Office of Price Administration; Hon. John S. Schneider, of the Office of Price Administration; Hon. Leo H. McCormack, Maryland director of the Office of Price Administration; Hon. Charles W. Cole, regional price director of the Office of Price Administration, and to the Representatives in the United States Congress from the State of Maryland."

A resolution of the House of Delegates of the State of Maryland; to the Committee on Finance:

"House resolution requesting the elimination of tariffs on foodstuffs shipped into the United States, during the present emergency

"Whereas there now exists in this country an acute food shortage, which arises out of the fact that we are shipping about one-fourth of our foodstuffs to our armed forces and to other of the United Nations; and

"Whereas it has come to our attention that a food surplus exists in certain other countries adjacent to ours, notably the Republic of Mexico; and

"Whereas a large tariff on the importation of foodstuffs from other countries increases the cost to consumers of such foodstuffs; and

"Whereas the importation and utilization of this food surplus is therefore not availed of by this country due to the fact that these high tariff barriers make it economically impractical to import the said foodstuffs in any large extent; and

"Whereas it is highly desirable that our country at the present time avail itself of all possible food resources in order to alleviate the food shortages currently present and thereby to raise the standard of nutrition and diet of our people and to release more of our foodstuffs for the use of our armed forces and valiant allies: Therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Delegates of Maryland, That the Secretary of State of the United States and the Congress of the United States be, and they are hereby, requested to take such action as they may deem necessary to effect the elimination of tariffs on all foodstuffs imported into this country during the emergency of the present war; and be it further

Resolved, That the chief clerk of the house be, and he is hereby, directed to send a copy of this resolution to the Secretary of State of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to the Members of the Congress of the United States from the State of Maryland."

WORK IN ESSENTIAL WAR INDUSTRIES BY OLD-AGE PENSION BENEFICIARIES—JOINT RESOLUTION OF WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I present for printing in the RECORD and ask its appropriate reference a joint resolution adopted by the 1943 session of the Wisconsin Legislature memorializing the Congress of the United States to enact emergency legislation to permit recipients of old-age assistance to engage in essential war industries under certain limitations.

Under the rule, the joint resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD and to lie on the table, as follows:

Joint Resolution 29

Joint resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to enact emergency legislation to permit recipients of old-age assistance to engage in essential war service under certain limitations

Whereas the manpower shortage has accentuated the dislocation of necessary food

production and aggravated the lack of coordination and delivery of essential war materials that will seriously hamper and retard the effective utilization of the resources of the Allied Nations; and

Whereas such labor shortage may be alleviated by economizing and utilizing our available labor in permitting the recipients of old-age assistance to be gainfully employed to the extent of permissible physical ability; and thereby extend to these aged people the opportunity to labor for victory and democracy; and

Whereas it would appear to be unwise and foolhardy to permit the continued impairment of the ability of our farmers and manufacturers to produce the necessary supplies and material necessary for both winning the war and the peace; and

Whereas the rapid acceleration in the cost of living with the limitations imposed by a pension budget has produced want and privation to our own citizens who have been most modest and meager in their needs; and

Whereas the pensioner has been handicapped greatly not only by the increased cost of living but in the limitations imposed upon him to obtain gainful employment to supplement the pension so as to provide the minimum necessities of life; and

Whereas it is deemed advisable to alleviate such manpower shortage and the distress of such pensioners by enacting legislation for the emergency period of the war that will provide that the earnings of any applicant for, or a recipient of, old-age assistance, received for labor required for the armed forces or for the production of war goods, agriculture, or essential goods or services shall not be considered as income under such pension budget, so as to reduce such pension payment if the earnings are \$50 per month or less, but 65 percent of the income in excess of \$50 per month shall be considered income for the purpose of the reduction of the pension; and

Whereas such proposed legislation will enable thousands of loyal citizens to assume fully their obligations and duties of patriotic endeavor in the complete mobilization of all our manpower to work or fight to keep democracy safe: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the assembly (the senate concurring), That this legislature respectfully petitions and urges the Congress of the United States to speedily enact suitable legislation that will restore the effective productiveness of our old-age pensioners without loss of pension and alleviate in part both the increased living costs of such pensioners and our critical manpower shortage for the emergency period of the war; be it further

Resolved, That duly attested copies of this resolution be sent to both Houses of Congress and to each Wisconsin Member thereof.

(The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a joint resolution identical with the foregoing, which was ordered to lie on the table.)

RESOLUTION OF SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION—INTRASTATE AIR COMMERCE

Mr. MAYBANK. I present a resolution adopted by the Public Service Commission of South Carolina and ask that it be appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, Columbia, State of South Carolina.

At a regular session of the Public Service Commission of South Carolina, held at Columbia, S. C., on this 7th day of April A. D. 1943.

In the matter of H. R. 1012 now pending before the Congress of the United States of America.

The commission, having under consideration the provisions of H. R. 1012 now pending

before the Congress of the United States of America, and it appearing—

That the said H. R. 1012, if enacted, would altogether destroy the power of the State of South Carolina to regulate intrastate transportation by aircraft, and it appearing further

That the reservation of such power to the several States is necessary in the interest of obtaining adequate and efficient service of such character: Therefore be it

Resolved, That this commission, by adopting this resolution, hereby records its opposition to the passage of said H. R. 1012 and any and all attempts to limit and deprive the State of South Carolina of its right to regulate intrastate commerce within the said State; it is further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forthwith dispatched to each Senator and each Member of the Congress from the State of South Carolina.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION,
RUFUS M. NEWTON, Chairman.

RESOLUTION OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF KING COUNTY, WASH.—REGIONAL OFFICE OF FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY AT SEATTLE

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, I send to the desk a resolution adopted by the Board of County Commissioners of King County, Wash., requesting a congressional investigation of the regional office of the Federal Works Agency located in Seattle, Wash. The resolution is a protest arising out of operations affecting the Government and a locally controlled and owned hospital. I assume that, because it is an agency set up by the Senate, to investigate such matters, proper reference might be to the Truman committee. Otherwise, I ask that the resolution be suitably referred.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolution 8690

Whereas the Board of County Commissioners of King County, State of Washington, received a letter from Mr. R. L. Durkee, Assistant Regional Director, Federal Works Agency, stating that the board "apparently had taken no constructive action in regard to the building of an addition to Harborview Hospital"; and

Whereas Mr. Durkee further intimated that the Board of County Commissioners of King County had failed in their duty by not providing the necessary \$200,000 designated as the sponsor share; and

Whereas the said board of county commissioners could not legally pass or approve an emergency appropriation for an addition to the King County hospital system under Remington's Revised Statutes § 3997-6, Laws of the State of Washington, stating "no emergency exists if it could reasonably have been foreseen at the time of making of the budget"; and

Whereas the Board of County Commissioners of King County sponsored initiatives, and the people of King County voted whether or not an addition to Harborview Hospital be built, and these initiatives were voted upon in the years 1938, 1940, and 1942, but failed to carry by the constitutional majority; and

Whereas the estimated increase in population in King County, State of Washington, is 250,000 persons; and

Whereas the Federal Government have expended millions of dollars in the construction of war plants and defense housing; and

Whereas the local regional office of the Federal Works Agency have failed to make an accurate survey of the health needs brought about by the influx of war workers,

nor have they provided hospital facilities for said additional war workers; and

Whereas the lack of understanding and knowledge of the health problems of King County by the local office of the Federal Works Agency has created a health menace that may endanger the lives and health of the community; and

Whereas the local office of the Federal Works Agency, under the supervision of Mr. R. L. Durkee, have made an outright grant to build a 100-bed hospital at Renton, without first making sure of being able to provide the necessary medical personnel; and

Whereas the Board of County Commissioners of King County, State of Washington, are greatly exercised and concerned with the danger to the health of the community: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Board of County Commissioners of King County, State of Washington, That the Congress of the United States be requested to authorize a congressional investigation of the regional office of the Federal Works Agency located at Seattle, Wash., and the serious condition created by the influx of many thousand defense workers into King County, which creates a serious health problem, and that this be done in the very near future.

Passed this 29th day of March 1943.

RUSSELL H. FLUENT,

A. E. PHELPS,

*Board of County Commissioners,
King County, Wash.*

RESOLUTIONS OF KANSAS COOPERATIVE CREAMERIES ASSOCIATION—FACILITATION OF PRODUCTION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I have just received a copy of the resolutions adopted at the annual convention of the Kansas Cooperative Creameries Association, held at Topeka, Kans., March 30, 1943. There are several points brought out in the resolutions to which I desire to call the attention of the Senate.

The creamery men urge that the dairy farmers be allotted more machinery, labor, and transportation in the drive to increase dairy production for victory.

I think the creamery men also are justified in their complaint that certain governmental agencies seem to be engaged in a campaign to promote the sale of butter substitutes by playing down the valuable characteristics of butter. Let the Government confine itself to pointing out good qualities of whatever they desire to have sold, but on its own merits, without making comparisons.

The creamery men also urge that the O. P. A. use the experience and ability of men better acquainted with actual production and distribution operations in formulating rules and regulations.

I ask unanimous consent that the resolutions be appropriately referred and printed at this point in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

1. The dairy farmer of Kansas can be depended upon to do his part in producing dairy products that a continued war effort will require. He is giving his labor and his sons to the cause; he asks only that special privileges and selfish advantages be eliminated and that the necessary facilities of labor, machinery, and transportation be provided.

2. In these times of shortage of butter and other dairy products, we resent Government-sponsored campaigns to encourage the use of butter substitutes. If our Government officials feel that the use of such substitutes must be encouraged—we insist that it be done as a separate campaign, leaving butter entirely out of the comparison. We have no fault to find with the promotion and the sale of any product which is sold on its own merits.

3. The Office of Price Administration in setting up rules and regulations for compensation of the different steps of butter from the manufacturer to the consumer, has granted unfair advantages to the manufacturers with printing and distributing facilities to the disadvantage of the manufacturer who has no such facilities.

We recommend that smaller creameries be permitted to engage agents to perform these operations—thus giving smaller creameries the same advantages and placing them on a par with larger companies.

We further recommend to the Office of Price Administration and other Government agencies who have the power to regulate our businesses—that they listen more to those who have practical knowledge and experience in the creamery industry so that rules may be formulated that will be equitable and fair to all and not work to the advantage of one class of operators over another.

4. We commend the officers of the Kansas Cooperative Creameries Association for the zeal they have maintained in upbuilding the cooperative creameries' viewpoint at all times and bringing to the attention of our public officials the recommendations of our association.

5. We wish to especially commend our State dairy commissioner, Mr. H. E. Dodge, for the equitable, fair, and efficient administration of his department and the upbuilding and improving of the industry in our State.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The following report of a committee was submitted:

By Mr. McCARRAN (for himself and Mr. McFARLAND), from the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. 575. A bill to provide that officers in the executive branch of the Government who receive compensation at a rate in excess of \$4,500 a year shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in the manner provided by the Constitution; with amendments (Rept. No. 180).

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. MOORE:

S. 993. A bill to rescind the authorization contained in the act of May 24, 1940, for the appointment of an additional district judge for the western district of Oklahoma, no appointment having been made pursuant to such authorization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALSH:

S. 994. A bill to authorize the appointment as ensigns in the Coast Guard of all graduates of the Coast Guard Academy in 1945 and thereafter, and for other purposes;

S. 995. A bill to provide a penalty for violation of regulations or orders with respect to persons entering, remaining in, leaving, or committing certain acts within or upon vessels, harbors, ports, and water-front facilities; and

S. 996. A bill to limit the provisions of certain laws relating to the pay and promotion on the retired lists of the Navy, the Marine

Corps, the Coast Guard, or the Coast and Geodetic Survey of commended officers; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

(Mr. NYE (for himself, Mr. LANGER, and Mr. GURNEY) introduced Senate bill 997, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MEAD:

S. 998. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the United States Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Christoffer Hannevig through his trustee in bankruptcy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Claims.

(Mr. MEAD also introduced Senate bill 999, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. HAYDEN:

S. 1000. A bill to reserve certain public domain lands in the State of Arizona for addition to the Havasupai Indian Reservation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. ELLENDER:

S. 1001. A bill for the relief of the Meadow Brook Club; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GREEN:

S. 1002. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the District of Rhode Island to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Roy W. Olsen; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LUCAS:

S. 1003. A bill relating to the status of Oswald K. Yeager on the retired list of the Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. THOMAS of Utah:

S. 1004. A bill granting a pension of \$50 per month to all widows of Civil War veterans who have attained or hereafter attain the age of 65 years; to the Committee on Pensions.

AID FOR FLOOD SUFFERERS IN NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, a flood of unheard-of proportions has come to plague my State, and, I learned this morning, the sister State of South Dakota. I have a number of communications from authorities in several counties of my State representing the losses that have been theirs, the damage done to highways and bridges, and seeking Federal aid in meeting the damage that has been done. I find the precedent of Federal aid in emergencies of this kind in legislation which was enacted in 1930, when floods were devastating portions of the States of Georgia and South Carolina. I have drafted a bill in the introduction of which my colleague [Mr. LANGER] joins, and I have just learned that the senior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY], knowing the conditions prevalent in some counties of his State, also desires to join in the sponsorship of the measure. So I introduce the bill for the three of us.

Mr. President, I have had to leave blank in the bill the amount of money to be made available for the purpose contemplated. I have done so only because there is not as yet a clear picture of how extensive the damage is. One county reports losses of as much as \$400,000 in the destruction of highways and bridges, but I presume, now that the waters are receding, that within a few days we shall be prepared better to estimate what will be the total need. In the meantime, I urge the chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to afford

that early consideration which will let us more readily meet the problem that is presenting itself.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and referred as suggested by the Senator from North Dakota.

The bill (S. 997) authorizing an appropriation for the relief of the States of North Dakota and South Dakota, on account of losses arising from floods, introduced by Mr. NYE (for himself, Mr. LANGER, and Mr. GURNEY), was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

EXCUSING OF ESSENTIAL WAR WORKERS FROM JURY SERVICE

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, as a result of studies of the Truman Committee with reference to the subject of absenteeism, I found that a great many essential employees in war industries were absent as a result of jury service. I have a bill to provide uniform procedure for excusing from jury service all necessary employees in essential war industries and occupations and all persons in the armed forces or any auxiliary thereof. It occurs to me that this proposed legislation may not be so well perfected as it should be, but I think that it would be a good subject for the Judiciary Committee or some other appropriate committee of the Senate to consider. So, in order that it may receive consideration, I introduce the bill for reference to the proper committee.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 999) to provide a uniform procedure for excusing from jury service all necessary employees in essential war industries and occupations and all persons in the armed forces of the United States or any auxiliary thereof, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

The following bill and joint resolution were each read twice by their titles and referred as indicated:

H. R. 1730. An act to amend paragraph (1) of section 5 (e) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. J. Res. 14. Joint resolution authorizing the execution of certain obligations under the treaties of 1903 and 1936 with Panama, and other commitments; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

JOINT COMMITTEE TO ATTEND SESSIONS OF INTERNATIONAL FOOD CONFERENCE AND PRESS COVERAGE THEREOF

Mr. VANDENBERG. On behalf of my colleague, the junior Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], who is necessarily out of the city today, in connection with the Truman committee, I submit a concurrent resolution and ask that it be printed at this point in the RECORD and appropriately referred.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 12) was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there shall hereby be created a joint committee of the

Senate and the House of Representatives to consist of three Members of the Senate, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, two of whom shall be members of the majority party and one who shall be a member of the minority party, five Members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker, three of whom shall be members of the majority party and two of whom shall be of the minority party. The committee shall select a chairman from among its members. Any vacancy in the committee shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

It shall be the duty of the committee (as a whole or by subcommittee) to attend any or all sessions of the forthcoming International Food Conference presently scheduled to be held in Hot Springs, Va., beginning May 7, 1943, and to report to the Senate and the House of Representatives (or to the Secretary of the Senate and to the Clerk of the House of Representatives if Senate or House is not in session) the program of and the various proposals being considered by such conference.

It is the sense of Congress that the three major press wire services of this Nation, namely, the Associated Press, the International News Service, and the United Press shall each be permitted to be represented at any or all sessions of the conference by one representative from each service and that they be permitted to exercise the normal press coverage.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD following the concurrent resolution just submitted by the Senator from Michigan on behalf of his colleague an article appearing in the Washington Post of this morning by Ernest K. Lindley on food conference and publicity relating thereto.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered. The article is as follows:

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS—FOOD CONFERENCE RESTRICTIONS

(By Ernest K. Lindley)

The restrictions placed on coverage of the forthcoming United Nations Food Conference have stirred up a controversy between a portion of the press and the President. Representatives of the press will be barred from the hotel at Hot Springs, Va., where the conference is to be held. They are to be quartered some distance away, where they will have to rely on communiques and other information funneled through Michael J. McDermott of the State Department, who is to be the press-relations officer for the conference. The controversy so far has produced one small concession: the press may attend two open sessions, one at the beginning and one at the close of the conference.

Freedom of the press, in the usual sense, is not involved. Anyone can say what he thinks about the conference, even if he does not know anything about it. Moreover, sooner or later, the press and the public will find out most, if not all, that occurred at the conference. Presumably the conclusions, if any, will be made public, and after the conference recesses or adjourns more information will leak out.

There is no established rule for coverage by the press of such meetings. It would be interesting to know everything that the President and Mr. Churchill say to each other, but we do not expect them to carry on their discussions with reporters hanging over their chairs. It would be interesting to sit in at the regular meetings of the Combined Chiefs of Staff—those held in Washington as well as the full-dress gatherings, such as that at Casablanca, at which major strategic decisions are reached.

The food conference will not deal with essentially military questions, although food has a bearing on both military and political strategy. Unlike the Combined Chiefs of Staff, its conclusions probably will not need to be kept secret at all.

But there are meetings on nonmilitary matters going on all the time at which the press does not expect to be represented. We don't expect to be present at Cabinet meetings, or at conversations between Secretary Hull and the Soviet Ambassador, or at the meetings of policy-making officials within Government departments. The press sometimes is told, or finds out later, what happened at these meetings—but not at all of them, by any means, until years later, if then.

No government could function if every decision had to be threshed out in the open. Policy-influencing officials must have a chance to express themselves freely, uninhibited by the thought that every word they say might be published. Indeed, a frequent complaint against the Roosevelt administration is that its policy-making officials talk too much for publication—that they fight their battles with each other too much through the press. The effect is to confuse the public.

The difficulties of working in complete public view are multiplied when representatives of a whole group of nations gather. This is generally realized by the press. None of its spokesmen, so far as I have observed, demands that the press be admitted to every meeting, formal or informal, at which the United Nations discuss food. What they want, apparently, is the right to live in the same hotel and talk directly with the representatives of the various nations while the conference is in progress.

This arrangement probably would give it a bit more in the longer run. At the same time, it might materially interfere with the progress of the conference. Most of the work will be technical and of little general interest. It is looked upon in Washington as an exploratory rather than a negotiating conference. But there is always a tendency on the part of more sensational and less scrupulous elements in the press to try to whip up controversies, and it is likely to become pronounced when the news is otherwise dull. Moreover, when the press is available, some representatives are likely to try to use it to gain support for their own views.

A good many international conferences would have accomplished more if all participants had been isolated from the press until they had completed their job.

This is the first United Nations conference. It may become a sort of standing United Nations committee on food. If it should fail, the effect would be serious on plans for bringing the United Nations together on other and, in many ways, more difficult problems. Moreover, it is occurring in time of war, when the general airing of such differences as may arise could have a bad effect on the united prosecution of the war.

The United Nations is a tender but valuable plant, entitled to hothouse treatment. The question of press coverage of the conference while it is going on is a practical one without any clearcut answer. It is a question of a little more or a little less, not of basic principle.

HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY; JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS—LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES

Mr. VAN NUYS submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 136), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the amount authorized to be expended by the Committee on the Judiciary, or any subcommittee thereof, pursu-

ant to Senate Resolution 35, agreed to January 14, 1943, is hereby increased by \$3,000, such additional amount to be used for paying expenses of said committee, or subcommittees thereof, in connection with hearings and investigations with respect to judicial nominations referred to said committee.

THOMAS JEFFERSON BICENTENNIAL

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, on behalf of my distinguished colleague from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR] and myself, and out of order, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD a pamphlet issued by the Council Against Intolerance in America, entitled "Jefferson Day—A Bicentennial Proclamation," and with it some little known sayings by Thomas Jefferson.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matters referred to are as follows:

JEFFERSON DAY, 1743-1943

A BICENTENNIAL PROCLAMATION

April 13, 1943, marks the two hundredth anniversary of Thomas Jefferson's birth. Author of the Declaration of Independence and spiritual father of the Bill of Rights, Jefferson was the architect of American liberty. His words and deeds shine brighter with each passing year.

Today, more than ever before, Jefferson lives in the hearts of the American people. For he held that all men are created equal, that they possess certain inalienable rights, and that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. These truths, and the Nation founded upon them, are now challenged by the hosts of tyranny. And to defend them, our countrymen have taken up the sword of freedom.

It is fitting then that this two hundredth anniversary of Thomas Jefferson's birth should be celebrated as a day of rededication to the truths which he first proclaimed and established. In this celebration, not only Americans, but the people of all the United Nations will participate. For, so long as we cherish, maintain, and strengthen the democratic principles of Jefferson, the United States will remain what he conceived it to be—the world's best hope.

True Americans of all races and creeds, regardless of political affiliation will, therefore, join on April 13, 1943, in commemorating Thomas Jefferson and in pledging our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor to the triumph of those principles of freedom which he bequeathed to us and to all mankind.

BILL OF RIGHTS SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL AGAINST INTOLERANCE IN AMERICA

SOME LITTLE KNOWN SAYINGS BY JEFFERSON

Conquest is not in our principles. It is inconsistent with our Government.

It is our glory that we first put the ball of liberty into motion.

I think it fortunate for the United States to have become the asylum for so many virtuous patriots of different denominations.

The preservation of the holy fire [of liberty] is confided to us by the world, and the sparks which will emanate from it will ever serve to rekindle it in other quarters of the globe.

The last hope of human liberty in this world rests on us.

We are destined to be a barrier against the return of ignorance and barbarism. Old Europe will have to lean on our shoulders, and to hobble along by our side.

The boisterous sea of liberty is never without a wave.

I would rather be exposed to the inconveniences attending too much liberty than to those attending too small a degree of it.

The disease of liberty is catching. Freedom—the first-born daughter of science.

We are not expected to be translated from despotism to liberty in a feather bed.

ADDRESS BY SENATOR WALSH AT CEREMONIES WELCOMING HOME BASIL DOMINICK IZZI

[Mr. WALSH asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by him at Barre, Mass., on April 11, 1943, on the occasion of the welcome-home ceremonies in honor of Basil Dominick IzzI by the citizens of Barre, which appears in the Appendix.]

LAUNCHING OF U. S. S. "URIAH P. LEVY"—ADDRESS BY SENATOR BARBOUR

[Mr. McNARY (for Mr. BARBOUR) asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Senator BARBOUR on the occasion of the launching of the U. S. S. *Uriah P. Levy* at the Federal shipyards in Kearny, N. J., on March 28, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

VOLUNTARY ENLISTMENT OF WOMEN—ADDRESS BY SENATOR JOHNSON OF COLORADO

[Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "Free Enterprise Calls for the Voluntary Enlistment of Women" delivered by him before the Conference on War and Post-War Demands for Trained Personnel, at Washington, D. C., on April 10, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

THOMAS JEFFERSON BICENTENNIAL—ADDRESS BY SENATOR MOORE

[Mr. ROBERTSON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address delivered by Senator MOORE on April 13, 1943, in connection with the observance of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson, which appears in the Appendix.]

A CALL TO ACTION—ADDRESS BY SENATOR LANGER AND RESOLUTION OF FRATERNAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO CHURCHES

[Mr. LANGER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by him before the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches, at the Shiloh Baptist Church, on April 12, 1943, and an accompanying resolution of the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches, which appear in the Appendix.]

"ORIENTATION" TOWARD MILITARY FASCISM?—ARTICLE BY A. F. WHITNEY

[Mr. LANGER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Orientation Toward Military Fascism?" written by A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, which appears in the Appendix.]

ORGANIZED LABOR GOES TO WAR—LETTERS BETWEEN HUGH W. WILKINS AND A. F. WHITNEY

[Mr. LANGER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD letters passing between Hugh W. Wilkins and A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, published in the April 1943 issue of the Railroad Trainman, under the heading "Organized labor goes to war," which appears in the Appendix.]

DANIEL C. ROPER—EDITORIAL FROM WASHINGTON STAR

[Mr. MAYBANK asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Daniel C. Roper" published in the Washington Evening Star of April 12, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON MINES AND MINING

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate I report favorably Senate Resolution 128, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration. I may say that it is one of the general investigation resolutions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MAYBANK in the chair). Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, does the resolution follow the terms of the resolution passed a year ago authorizing the same committee to investigate?

Mr. LUCAS. The resolution is similar to all general resolutions of investigation.

Mr. McNARY. The resolution applies, as I understand, to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Mr. LUCAS. That is correct.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 128) submitted by Mr. GUFFEY on April 6, 1943, was read, considered, and agreed to as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Mines and Mining, or any subcommittee thereof, hereby is authorized, during the Seventy-eighth Congress, to send for persons, books, and papers; to administer oaths; and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, to report such hearings as may be had on any subject referred to said committee, the total expenses pursuant to this resolution (which shall not exceed \$5,000) to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate.

INVESTIGATIONS BY MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE RELATING TO MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, it has been found that Senate Resolution 131, which was agreed to a few days ago, is not in the form in which similar resolutions are drawn. I should like to ask unanimous consent for a reconsideration of the vote by which the resolution was agreed to, with a view of striking out three words, namely, "and succeeding Congresses."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A resolution (S. Res. 131) authorizing the Committee on Military Affairs to make such investigations with respect to the Military Establishment as it deems advisable. It is proposed on page 2, line 2, to strike out the words "and succeeding Congresses."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. McNARY. I understand the resolution conforms to the practice established about a year ago, to limit investigations of committees to one session of Congress, or to one Congress.

Mr. LUCAS. The minority leader is correct.

Mr. McNARY. The authority used to extend over three Congresses.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator is correct.

Mr. WALSH. What amount is allowed under the resolution?

Mr. LUCAS. I have forgotten the amount, but I will say to the Senator

from Massachusetts that, so far as the amount is concerned, the resolution was agreed upon by the Senate a few days ago. The amendment I am proposing would merely eliminate three words in the resolution. The resolution provides that the investigation shall continue through this Congress and succeeding Congresses, and the committee of which the senior Senator from Illinois is chairman has invoked the rule whereby all investigations are limited to the immediate Congress and are not permitted to continue beyond the Congress in which they are authorized.

Mr. WALSH. Does the resolution permit travel by the committee?

Mr. LUCAS. I am sure it does. It is in the regular form.

Mr. WALSH. The Senator from Illinois, as a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, knows there has been some suggestion in the committee that an appropriation should be asked for by the committee to enable it to travel and make investigations. I personally, and most of the other members of the committee, have taken a very conservative attitude toward the suggestion. We did not want to appear to be using public funds for hasty and limited jumps from one naval base to another, for the purpose of making superficial investigations, and we have asked for no money for that purpose. If appropriations are to be made for other committees, I am sure some members of the Committee on Naval Affairs would like to have the privilege extended to that committee.

Mr. LUCAS. Let me say to the Senator from Massachusetts, and to the majority and minority leaders, that the Senator from Illinois is in error in presenting this request. I was under the impression that the resolution had been agreed to. However, this is not the resolution it was my intention to amend. Therefore, I withdraw my request.

Mr. WALSH. I did not rise necessarily to object to the request, but I did wish to emphasize the view that members of the Naval Affairs Committee entertain on this subject. While it is desirable that visits be made by the Committee on Military Affairs, the Committee on Naval Affairs, and the Committee on Commerce, perhaps, to observe the progress of our military activities, I do not want the American people at this time to get the impression—and I am sure the Senator from Illinois agrees with me—that we are engaging in junkets, trips which are not likely really to result in accomplishing very beneficial results.

Mr. LUCAS. I agree wholeheartedly with the Senator from Massachusetts, and, as I stated a moment ago, I was in error in presenting the resolution, and I withdraw the request, because I am unalterably opposed to the amount that is suggested in the resolution. I thought it was a resolution which had heretofore been agreed to by the Senate, and an error in which was to be cured by an amendment.

Mr. President, I cannot emphasize too strongly, insofar as I am personally concerned, what the Senator from Massachusetts has said with respect to junketing trips. I do not want any such thing to happen insofar as our committee is

concerned, and, as chairman, I shall guard the funds of the Senate with my vote. I do not know whether any committee is going to ask for more money for travel purposes, but I will say, in deference to the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs and to the members of that committee, that last year a resolution was presented asking for a small amount, and it was favorably acted upon by the Naval Affairs Committee, but no money has ever been spent by the Committee on Naval Affairs in inspecting any naval bases or naval equipment within or outside the United States.

Mr. WALSH. That is a fact; and, indeed, in some cases members of the committee themselves have made expenditures out of their own pockets in order to make inspections, especially in their own home localities.

I can conceive of specific cases and specific instances in which inspections might well be made, but I think they should be designated. From my experience I do not think sufficient advantage accrues to the Government to justify the public being taxed to provide funds to enable members of committees merely to move around from one place to another, and to be entertained by naval officers or military officers, with no opportunity afforded for a thorough, complete investigation into costs and efficiency of military operations. It should be done only when a definite objective requires it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois withdraws his request.

PERSONAL STATEMENT

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, on Friday last, House bill 1860, entitled "A bill to provide for the payment of overtime compensation to Government employees, and for other purposes," was considered by the Senate. At that time the senior Senator from Illinois was in the chair acting as President pro tempore of the Senate. Senators who were present at that time will recall the debate which took place on the bill.

On Saturday last the Chicago Tribune printed an article entitled "Negro Leader Charges LUCAS With Vote Bias." The headline is, "Says he blocked ban on race discrimination." The article proceeds:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—Edgar G. Brown, director of the National Negro Council and president of the United Government Employees, today accused Senator SCOTT W. LUCAS, Democrat, of Illinois, of biased action in ruling against a proposed antidiscrimination amendment to the Government pay raise bill passed today by the Senate.

The bill, as it came before the Senate, contained a committee amendment by Senators WAYLAND BROOKS, Republican, of Illinois, and WILLIAM LANGER, Republican, North Dakota, that pay increases under the bill should not go to a Federal Government employee who belongs to a local union which "discriminates against, or denies membership to, any person because of race, color, or creed."

"All the amendment would do would be to say that a union cannot exist on Government money in Government property, making munitions for this country, if it continues to discriminate against any citizen of the country," Brooks explained.

On a voice vote, Lucas, who is Acting President of the Senate in the absence of Vice President HENRY WALLACE, declared that the

Langer amendment was defeated, although this was open to question.

"It is regrettable that the southern Senators were joined in defeating full justice in this matter due to the arbitrary and obviously biased ruling of Senator LUCAS, who was presiding," Brown declared in a statement.

He said Lucas "conspicuously ruled against the best interests and morale of 13,000,000 Negro Americans" in his interpretation of the Senate voice vote.

Mr. President, during the short time I have been serving as Acting President pro tempore of the Senate in the absence of the President pro tempore, the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], and Vice President WALLACE, I have attempted to carry on the traditions of the United States Senate by according fair and impartial treatment to every Senator on the floor. I wish to take this opportunity, while I am on my feet, to extend an expression of gratitude to those who made it possible for me to occupy this position during the absence of these two very distinguished and able men.

Mr. President, on page 3176 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD Senators will find, after a discussion of the bill by the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD] and other Senators, that the Senator from New York made the following response to the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON]:

Mr. MEAD. I agree with my colleague from Ohio, that the amendment should be rejected.

The Senators were talking not about the Langer amendment but about another amendment. Following that the Acting President pro tempore of the Senate said:

The amendment of the Senator from New York is open to further amendment.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, are we about ready to vote on the final disposition of the bill?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further amendment, the question is on agreeing to the amendment in the nature of a substitute.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I wish to offer an amendment.

Mr. McNARY. Very well.

Mr. LANGER. I have spoken to the Senator from New York about the amendment, and I should like to know whether he will accept it. It reads as follows:

Then the Senator from North Dakota read the amendment, after which the following occurred:

Mr. MEAD. That would take the place of section 15. I discussed it with my colleague from North Dakota, and, so far as I am concerned, I am agreeable to taking the amendment to conference.

Mr. LANGER. At this point in my remarks, I ask unanimous consent to place in the RECORD a short statement which I have prepared, and in connection with it several newspaper comments and articles.

The Acting President pro tempore then said:

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Then the statement of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] follows; some eight pages of fine print. Then the Acting President pro tempore said:

The question before the Senate is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from North Dakota to the amendment of the Senator from New York.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I ask that the amendment be again stated.

The amendment was again stated. Then a colloquy occurred between the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], and other Senators for some 25 or 30 minutes. Finally the absence of a quorum was suggested, and the roll was called. Then on page 3185 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the following occurred after the roll call:

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, I ask that the amendment of the Senator from North Dakota be stated.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the amendment.

The amendment was stated.

Mr. LANGER. I ask for the yeas and nays. Mr. BONE. Mr. President, may I have the amendment restated?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will again state the amendment.

The amendment was again stated.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The yeas and nays have been demanded. Is the demand sufficiently seconded?

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

The amendment to the amendment was rejected.

Mr. President, anyone who was in the Senate at that time knows positively that the amendment offered by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] to the committee amendment was definitely rejected, and that was not the cause of the extended debate nor was it the basis for Brown's improper statement. Yet in the article given out by Mr. Brown it was made to appear that that is where all the trouble arose in connection with the parliamentary situation on Friday last. That amendment was definitely defeated by an aye-and-no vote, and no one made any contention otherwise.

After that we find the following:

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question now recurs on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from New York, as amended, in the nature of a substitute.

Then the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] rose and said:

Mr. President—

Now, here is where the trouble started—

Mr. President, I move to amend the amendment by striking out section 15 of the substitute.

There was no debate on that motion, and the Chair put the question.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Georgia.

And on an aye-and-no vote the Chair held that the "ayes" were in the majority.

Mr. MEAD. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. LANGER. I ask for a division.

The Senator from Illinois was in the chair at that time and said the following:

All in favor of the amendment—

And the Senator from Illinois was stopped at that point. When he was

going to ask Senators in favor of the amendment to stand, and those against the amendment to stand, the Senator from Illinois was stopped by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL].

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I make the point of order that the Chair has already announced the result.

The Senator from Illinois had announced the result, and the Senator from Georgia was technically correct from the parliamentary standpoint.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, it occurs to me that the able Senator from North Dakota is within his rights. He was addressing the Chair when the question was put.

Without further ado the Senator from Illinois then, acting as the President pro tempore, stated:

The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], and the Senator from North Dakota demands a division.

On a division, the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

In other words, after the Senator from Illinois had leaned over backward, in fact had practically violated the rules of the Senate by ordering the division requested by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], the vote was reversed. Technically speaking, the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] was correct, for as every Senator knows, under the rules, after the vote is once announced the only way under parliamentary practice, that the decision of the Chair can be overruled is by an appeal. Notwithstanding that, the Senator from Illinois, as occupant of the chair, in order to be fair—yes, in order to be more than fair to the Negro people of this country and to the Senate, because the Senator from Illinois knows the delicate feelings by some on the race question, and knows how some people are attempting to play upon the sympathies of the Negroes of the country for the benefit of certain interests—the Senator from Illinois again put the question, and as stated before, on a division vote the Russell amendment was lost. If anyone should be condemning the Senator from Illinois it is the Senator from Georgia and not some lobbyist around the Capitol at the present time.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am very happy to have the Senator from Illinois confess in open Senate that he did overlook the rule of the Senate on the occasion he has described. The Senator from Georgia felt very keenly that the Senator from Illinois had disregarded the rule and had reopened the question without any parliamentary right to do so; and only for the reason that most Members of the Senate had left the Chamber for the day, so that only a small number were in attendance, did I refrain from appealing from the decision of the Chair. I regretted to see a quorum call had at that late hour. However, if the Senator from Illinois showed any partiality at all, he certainly showed it against the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, the Senator is absolutely correct. As I said before, I have tried to be fair and impartial in all my rulings during the brief time I have occupied the chair.

So it seems to me that the criticism which has been made is rather unfair. Yet I do not condemn the man, or seriously criticize him, because I understand that the parliamentary situation is difficult for even Senators to understand at times. Brown undoubtedly failed to understand the parliamentary situation. I presume that anyone who is doing the type of work done by Edgar Brown under such circumstances should be pitied, rather than censured. I am not going to censure Brown for his mistake. I am simply going to say that this boy is ignorant and his stupidity has caused him to go out into deep water where it is always difficult to tread.

I do not want the Senate or the Negroes of the Nation to think that I sat in the chair and deliberately violated the rule or their rights. Brown ought to apologize for giving out to the country the statement he has made. The Chicago Tribune is the only newspaper which carried the story, so far as I have been able to ascertain. When Brown presented his statement to the Associated Press, the United Press, and the other newspaper representatives, some of them told him, "Why, Edgar, you are wrong. Senator Lucas did you a favor; and yet you do not seem to appreciate it or know it, and you are giving him 'the rap' by your statement to the press."

Mr. President, that is all I care to say about the matter. Some persons say, "You should not dignify Brown by taking up this matter on the floor of the Senate. You will make a big fellow out of Brown." But, after all, perhaps it would be better if in the Senate we did just a little more questioning regarding such misstatements which are made either through ignorance, stupidity, or sometimes willfully, wantonly, and knowingly.

Mr. President, that is all I care to say about the matter.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I recall very vividly the event to which references have been made by the distinguished senior Senator from Illinois. I am not interested in any newspaper controversy or in what might be said by newspaper correspondents; but I am interested in having a true and accurate interpretation of the rules of the Senate. I simply want to make this observation for the reason that, by practice, a form of procedure has developed here which I do not relish from the standpoint of carrying out the work of the Senate. It is true that whenever a decision is made by the occupant of the chair, it becomes final, and debars any further action. Of course, a Senator has two remedies: Either to move to reconsider the vote by which the motion was carried, if it was a motion, or to appeal from the decision of the Chair. Those two remedies are recognized.

However, the practice has developed for a Senator, after he finds by a voice

vote that his motion has been lost, or that his position has not been sustained, to ask for a division. Such a request comes too late. Also, if he fails to obtain a division, he suggests the absence of a quorum or requests a yea-and-nay vote. All such actions by a Senator are debarred and foreclosed by our rules. The practice of giving any one Senator a choice of three different remedies should be prohibited. I am going to invoke that rule.

In the case which the Senator has discussed he got into difficulty. On the voice vote on the motion of the distinguished junior Senator from Georgia, the Senator from Illinois, then presiding, ruled that the motion had been lost—I think it was lost—or sustained; I forget which the ruling was.

Mr. LUCAS. The ruling was that the motion was carried.

Mr. McNARY. Very well—that the motion was carried.

After the Acting President pro tempore made that decision, he permitted a division to be had. The Senator from Georgia was correct in that the Senator from Illinois should have held to his decision at that time. But he yielded in the interest of what he thought was, of course, fair, and did not sustain the position of the Senator from Georgia. That is due to a practice—an unfortunate practice—in which Senators are gambling on results.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield right on that point?

Mr. McNARY. I am very glad to yield.

Mr. LUCAS. In the brief time I have spent in the chair, let me say to the Senator that it has been my experience that on a voice vote frequently it is very difficult to determine whether the ayes have it or whether the noes have it. It seemed to me on that occasion that the vote was a close one; yet I held with the Senator from Georgia. Then, in order not to make a mistake, I permitted a division to be had; I knew that I could get the correct answer by means of a division.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I realize the difficulties. I am not criticizing the Senator.

Mr. LUCAS. I appreciate that.

Mr. McNARY. Such procedure is bad practice. When the Senator from Illinois announced the decision, he should have stayed with it, because that is the rule. The Senator from Georgia was eminently correct.

I know that the Senator from Illinois was attempting to be fair beyond the rule, and, of course, he should not be criticized. Personally, I think I may say, from my observations of a good many years in the Senate, that while the Senator from Illinois has presided he has been uniformly fair and just in his rulings. I make that observation at this time in the interest of correct procedure in the Senate and in the interest of a fair statement of the situation as I viewed it and as it was discussed by the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I thank the Senator for his observations.

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AT DEDICATION OF THOMAS JEFFERSON MEMORIAL

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, our distinguished leader [Mr. BARKLEY] in moving an adjournment of the Senate over yesterday, so that its Members might attend the Thomas Jefferson Memorial dedication, in my opinion, made a very wise decision. The ceremonies were most inspiring. The President of the United States delivered an eloquent address, and the heads of the Episcopal and Catholic Churches, representing the religious activities of America, were most appropriate in their invocation and benediction. The Star-Spangled Banner was very beautifully sung by Miss Grace Moore.

The Senate, which had received individual invitations, was represented by the Acting President pro tempore of the Senate the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], who is serving in the absence of the Vice President; our distinguished majority leader the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY]; the distinguished minority leader the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY]; the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], who represented Jefferson's State, and many other Senators. The elected officials of the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate, Edwin A. Halsey, and the Sergeant at Arms, Wall Doxey, accompanied the leadership group.

It is my privilege as a member of the Commission to say that it was a most efficiently arranged program, the ceremonies being performed without a mishap. The elements were in keeping with the memory of our great American, as the weather was that of a perfect spring day.

In offering the President's address for the RECORD, I call attention to the quotation from Jefferson with which the President closed his speech. It is one of the greatest utterances of man. I refer, of course, to the sentence:

I have sworn upon the altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President's address be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Address of the President, broadcast in connection with the dedication of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial, Washington, D. C.:

Today in the midst of a great war for freedom, we dedicate a shrine to freedom. To Thomas Jefferson, apostle of freedom, we are paying a debt long overdue.

Yet, there are reasons for gratitude that this occasion falls within our time; for our generation of Americans can understand much in Jefferson's life which intervening generations could not see as well as we.

He faced the fact that men who will not fight for liberty can lose it. We, too, have faced that fact.

He lived in a world in which freedom of conscience and freedom of mind were battles still to be fought through—not principles al-

ready accepted of all men. We, too, have lived in such a world.

He loved peace and loved liberty—yet on more than one occasion he was forced to choose between them. We, too, have been compelled to make that choice.

Generations which understand each other across the distances of history are the generations united by a common experience and a common cause. Jefferson, across 150 years of time, is closer by much to living men than many of our leaders of the years between. His cause was a cause to which we also are committed, not by our words alone but by our sacrifice.

For faith and ideals imply renunciations. Spiritual advancement throughout all our history has called for temporal sacrifices.

The Declaration of Independence and the very purposes of the Revolution itself, while seeking freedoms, called for the abandonment of privileges.

Jefferson was no dreamer—for half a century he led his State and his Nation in fact and in deed. I like to think that this was so because he thought in terms of the morrow as well as the day—and this was why he was hated or feared by those who thought in terms of the day and the yesterday.

We judge him by the application of his philosophy to the circumstances of his lifetime. But in such applying we come to understand that his life was given for those deeper values which persist throughout all time.

Leader in the philosophy of government, in education, in the arts, in efforts to lighten the toil of mankind—exponent of plans for the future, he led the steps of America into the path of the permanent integrity of the Republic.

Thomas Jefferson believed, as we believe, in man. He believed, as we believe, that men are capable of their own government, and that no king, no tyrant, no dictator can govern for them as wisely as they can govern for themselves.

He believed, as we believe, in certain inalienable rights. He, as we, saw those principles and freedoms challenged. He fought for them, as we fight for them.

He proved that the seeming eclipse of liberty can well become the dawn of more liberty. Those who fight the tyranny of our own time will come to learn that old lesson. Among all the peoples of the earth, the cruelties and oppressions of its would-be masters have taught this generation what its liberties can mean. This lesson, so bitterly learned, will never be forgotten while this generation lives.

The words which we have chosen for this memorial speak Jefferson's noblest and most urgent meaning; and we are proud indeed to understand and share it:

"I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man."

EFFECT ON HOG PRODUCTION OF LUMBER SHORTAGE AND RESTRICTIONS

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, we are all intensely interested in the food production program which faces the Nation, and the problems which confront us in that connection.

There is one rather minor phase, perhaps, which has impressed me greatly during the past few months, during which time I have tried to assist lumber dealers throughout Nebraska and the central West to obtain lumber for building hog sheds, chicken coops, and other small structures on the farm which are absolutely necessary properly to take care of the young animals and fowl which are continually appearing on the farms.

In order to assist in this program the lumber dealers of the central area were willing to take what is termed "wet lumber," or lumber just as it comes from the mills. They were willing to pay the ceiling price which had been posted by O. P. A. The lumber manufacturers on the west coast were willing to supply the demand with lumber which had not been cured for a sufficient length of time to reduce the moisture content to comply with certain Government regulations. They started to supply the demand, and at that point the O. P. A. decided that such sales could be made if the ceiling price was reduced 15 percent, which was just enough to shut off the delivery of the lumber. Therefore, the farmers have been seriously handicapped in taking care of the pig crop.

Recently the press has carried several notices indicating the seriousness of the situation. This morning there came to my desk a magazine called *The Hog Breeder*, published at Mendota, Ill. The leading article is by a Nebraskan whom I know very well personally. It is entitled "Greatest Loss in Spring Pig Crop in 20 Years." Strange as it may seem to Senators, practically all the loss is caused by the inability of the farmer to give proper care, and that situation is occasioned by the fact that he is unable to obtain lumber. A hog shed made of wet lumber will protect a sow as well as a hog shed made of lumber which has been properly seasoned for the necessary length of time.

I regret very much that the O. P. A. saw fit to spoil the program which the farmers themselves had been interested in carrying out to solve the problem. In order that those interested may have further information on this rather commonplace but practical subject, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the *RECORD* immediately following my remarks the article to which I refer.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the *RECORD*, as follows:

GREATEST LOSS IN SPRING PIG CROP IN 20 YEARS
(By Fred DeVore)

Now the old Nebraska "sodbuster" is getting old and cranky, but when I look around me, why, I think that the farmer and stock raiser is about in the same fix as the country dog that came to town. If he stood still, the dog catcher nailed him, and if he ran, the town boys tied a can to his tail.

You know we have heard a lot of noise, read a lot in the papers about increased production. We have heard the big shots bragging over the radio that food would win the war and dictate the terms of peace. Of course, a lot of these jay birds that were supplying the wind works and who were doing the planning and figuring out how much you farmers were going to produce and just how to do it didn't know anything about the operation of a farm, and as to livestock, they wouldn't know a stud horse from a Jersey bull if they met him on Main Street or at a night club. But it's all figured out for you, and it's an easy matter, according to them, for you farmers to go out with half the help, half the machinery, and half the equipment you need, and produce more grain, beef, and pork than you ever did before. These guys have always labeled the farmer as just a yokel

that is a chronic kicker—that he hasn't known anything but hard work and no fun and that a little extra work won't hurt him anyway.

Now I see they are messing around trying to put a price ceiling on hogs. That's O. K. Hogs are high enough if they leave the price of grain where it is or where it will be governed by supply and demand, but it's my opinion that if they raise the ceiling price of grain and clamp down a low ceiling price on hogs that farmers with short help will devote their time to grain farming, selling their grain at a big price instead of raising hogs or taking the long chance they must now in laying in these high-priced feeder cattle.

Just let them, with their price manipulation, drive more farmers out of the hog business, and you will find that our soldiers and sailors and our workers will not be satisfied with a belly full of straight corn bread, and they might begin to yell for some sowbilly.

Now with meat rationing and meatless days and all the restrictions on buying meat coming up, the men in authority seem to think that this pork and beef is easily produced and that it is bound to be produced no matter how much the farmer is handicapped. I have hundreds of letters from all sections of the Corn Belt that have come to me in the past 3 weeks and it is my opinion that there is the greatest loss in the 1943 spring pig crop that we have seen in 20 years, and this comes at a time when the world is looking to the American farmer to increase pork production. I figure there are two main reasons that are the cause of 75 percent of these losses—first, lack of equipment and second, lack of competent help. For instance, you hog men all know that the comparatively few electric pig brooders now in use have saved many thousands of pigs, no matter whether they were home-made or manufactured ones. Now a man making and selling pig brooders tells me that he pulled all the wires possible but that the boys who control the material used in their manufacture allowed him to make just 300, when he had orders for thousands. If they had just busted up the steel in only one of these scrap heaps or made a few less golf clubs they could have built brooders that would have saved pigs enough to feed an army for a year. You farmers know how hard it has been to get lumber for a hog house. One hog man out in Washington writes me that he had his order in for lumber to build a warm hog house for over a year and with two lumber mills turning out millions of feet of lumber less than 10 miles from him, he had been unable to secure any lumber and as a result of poor housing his first three sows to farrow lost all their pigs. Another farmer in southwest Iowa lost all the pigs from 18 sows and he, too, had been trying to get lumber to build a new hog house.

Then how about tankage? You hog men can't get it, but I notice they still make dog food for the city dogs, and when I see one of these white-collared birds out exercising the family hound after he has wound up a hard day's work at 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and I think of the thousands of my friends among the men who raise pork that are in desperate need of tankage and think of the millions of pounds of dog feed being made for these city blue-blooded curs, why do you blame the old Sod Buster from wanting to give them both a swift kick in the rear end.

Then wire fencing is desperately needed in order to build lots for our pigs, but just try and buy some and see how far you get.

The big majority of our farmers are short-handed for help. Their boys, hired men, and help have been drafted or have gone to the factories or defense plants to draw enormous wages, and the farmer, while he is used to working 16 to 18 hours, yet he just can't hack it very long at 24 hours a day. He isn't able

to sit up with his sows and look after the pigs as he was in former years. Now I have in mind 10 Iowa, Minnesota, and Nebraska farm boys; just 10 out of thousands in the Corn Belt. I would say that in 1942 these 10 boys produced 1,200,000 pounds of pork. In addition to this, these 10 boys, I would estimate, raised and cared for and harvested 50,000 bushels of grain. Besides this they milked cows, raised thousands of pounds of beef, kept the farm machinery in running order, and still they were inducted into the Army. Now we know it is our duty to fight for our country. The farm boy is just as anxious to get in the ranks as anyone, but I say right here that even the brass hats, that at last seem to realize that we are in for the greatest meat shortage in the history of this Nation or of the world, don't seem to have much of an idea of doing anything to relieve the situation.

I just read in the paper that they were going to rally the Boy Scouts to go out and help on the farm. Now won't that be just fine? Those in authority don't seem to realize that the successful farmer is a jack of all trades—he has to be a mechanic, an electrician, a plumber, a carpenter, a soil expert, a dairyman, a veterinarian; he has to know feeds and the results obtained from certain feeds; he must understand the rotation of crops and a thousand and one other things, that successful operation of a farm and raising livestock is one that requires more technical skill and knowledge than any job in the country. The recent survey conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture turns up with some very bad news which certain apologists for the brass hats have been trying to deny or ignore. It is this: "All signs point to a smaller crop in 1943 than was harvested in 1942, for in the 2,789 counties in the Nation only 31 expected a bigger yield this year than in 1942," and in only a few counties did they hope to equal last year's production either in livestock or grain crops. Here in Nebraska 84 county agents answered the Department's inquiry and every one of them expected to see a shrinkage in his county's production, and I know the same condition prevails in every Corn Belt State. And remember, these figures were based on the hope that crop conditions would be as favorable as in 1942 and that the pig crop could be saved as well this year as last year. Well, what's the reason? The county agents sized it up as follows: Shortage of manpower, lack of machinery, and lack of equipment.

Now these are factors which the farmer can do little about. He works on an average of 80 to over 100 hours a week. He can't be expected to work enough harder to make up for the loss of his boy or hired man. There just aren't enough hours in the day or enough muscles in his back to do any more. Now if the farms of this Nation and the production of food products and livestock are to be kept up to par, why this lost labor will have to be replaced, either by machinery or new labor. The farmer can't do anything about it. If anything constructive is done about our food shortage which threatens to become a famine, it will have to be done in Washington by those who have undertaken to manage the country through directives and priorities.

Now some tell us that there is a similar shortage of manpower everywhere. This is not the truth. You can't measure manpower by counting noses. You have got to figure how hard and how much and how long an individual works. Industry has a 40-hour week, with time and a half for overtime. Many of them have feather-cushioned rules and workers get a day's pay for less than a day's work. Now the farmer and livestock breeder has no soft snap of that sort. His hours are limited only by the

strength of his back, and the only feather bed he knows is the one he falls into to rest his tired bones after he has done his day's work in the fields and cared for his livestock.

Any man with sense should realize that the labor shortage has hit the farmer and livestock producer far harder than any other line of industry, and also can anyone doubt that the flow of labor from the farm to the city will continue just as long as factories offer two or three times the wages that a farmer can afford to pay and that, too, for easy work and less than half the hours.

It is my opinion that there is no shortage of manpower in this Nation, except on the farms. The trouble is that labor in industry is not working enough hours or giving the Nation an honest day's work.

Before this war is over this Nation and the whole world will come to realize that the farmer and livestock producer is the most important that any nation can have, and I say it is time for America to recognize that fact. If all the agencies, the czars, the red tape nincompoops, etc., can be made to realize conditions and act intelligently, why even though it is late in the game and great damage has already been done, yet they can do something or devise some plan to see that there is more manpower on the farms, more machinery furnished the farmer and more equipment of all kinds given him. I'd like to send these farm-production obstructors a few samples of the thousands of public farm-sale bills that have been posted on our fence corners in the past season. You farmers know how they read. You know why these farmers were forced to sell their livestock and leave their farms.

Here is a copy of part of a letter written by a prominent banker of Clay County, Nebr., to Representative CURTIS in Washington, D. C.:

"Attached is a bill of one of the many public sales that are being held in this territory. You will note the reason for selling is 'on account of both my boys entering the armed forces.' I understand through changes in draft regulation that taking the boys off the farm for military service has been stopped under certain conditions. We cannot stress the fact strong enough that those boys who have worked with their fathers are the only ones qualified to carry on the feed production. If there is anything further that you can do to avert this condition, it would be appreciated. The boys that are raised on the farm are the only ones with ability to assist in providing feed on a large scale.

"There is another thought that I would like to convey to you, and that is the fact, because of the shortage of labor on farms, there are large numbers of milk cows and she-stock going to market that should be kept on the farm for both reproduction of stock and production of dairy products."

Well, the only trouble is he didn't make it half strong enough for when you figure that as busy as a farmer will be this year he won't have time to follow some town boy or some drug-store cowboy around and show him what to do and how to do it. The case of the 10 farm boys I speak of that produced 1,200,000 pounds of pork can be multiplied a thousand times.

Sure we are going to have meatless days and we will, if nothing is done to provide help, machinery, fencing, and equipment for our farmers and livestock men, have plenty of meatless weeks. I say let the brass hats see that labor does an honest day's work. See that instead of horsing around and blowing off steam they at once do something and do it quickly in furnishing equipment, machinery, and competent, experienced manpower for the farm.

I say a great crisis is at hand, for we can make all the war machinery that our ships can float, we can have an Army of 12,000,000 men and still lose this war if our fighting forces and those of our allies and the men

working in the various industries are not provided with food. I predict that a meat famine confronts us—that it is far more serious than you have been led to believe, for when it comes down to cases the brave boys that have shut you off from buying needed machinery, fencing, building material, farm equipment, tankage, etc., and that have allowed thousands of our highest trained and most expert producers of pork, beef, milk, and other food products to be driven from their farms or taken out of the production field, I say they are going to be mighty busy passing the buck and will somehow or other try to crawl out of taking the blame.

All this means for you hog raisers to go ahead under whatever circumstances you find confronting you, regardless of labors' 8 hours a day, or of strikes, lack of equipment, machinery, or help, or any other evils. I say, show the Nation that the farmer and meat producers of this Nation are not quitters. Those of you who are in a position to go ahead, you will find that the production of pork for the next several years will be the most profitable business connected with agriculture. The man who can raise good hogs should and will surely make a lot of money. And even if you are forced to do your work as you are now, under a terrific handicap, you can't help but make it pay big dividends.

But above all this you realize that it is a duty of every patriot, every lover of America and freedom to produce to the utmost of his ability. Let labor leaders and racketeers do their worst. Let production of needed war materials be slowed up by strikes over either hours, wages, or some fancied grievance. Let labor slackers hinder production. Let the brass hats still deny you the things necessary to operate at full speed. I say, go ahead and produce every pound of beef, pork, mutton, milk, and grain that you can and I'm certain that when it's all over that the American farmer and livestock man will have done more than his share and that the world will have to recognize what his tremendous efforts meant toward winning the war.

RESTRICTION OF SIZE OF CASKETS

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. President, I am in receipt of a flood of telegrams from undertakers and operators of funeral homes in Indiana, protesting against the recent order, L-64, of the War Production Board, limiting the size of caskets in width and depth, and in length to 6 feet 3 inches. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks at this point a copy of one such telegram which I have received from Louis J. Lemstra, of Clinton, Ind.

There being no objection, the telegram was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CLINTON, IND., April 12, 1943.

HON. RAYMOND E. WILLIS,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

In behalf of an unsuspecting public, I must protest the casket-size requirements of War Production Board Order 6-64. Our 56 years' experience serving the people of this community indicates that over one-third of our patrons require a full-size standard casket. The ghoulish and inhuman practice of crowding bodies into inadequate-size caskets will result in bitter resentment by bereft families and a consequent lowering of civilian morale. Surely the war is not going so badly that we have been reduced to robbing the dead. Suggest that order be amended to increase size to present standards or allow at least 40 percent production of oversize.

LOUIS J. LEMSTRA,
Manager, First Funeral Home.

Mr. WILLIS. Telegrams of protest have also been received from the following firms and individuals:

The Arthur Day Funeral Home, Bloomington, Ind.; Watson Funeral Home, Cayuga, Ind.; Charles R. Howe, funeral director, Greensburg, Ind.; Emil S. Norris & Sons Funeral Home, Loogootee, Ind.; The Jones Mortuaries, Red Key, Ind.; Gottschall Funeral Service, Ladoga, Ind.; Sondag Funeral Home, Churubusco, Ind.; Murphy Funeral Home, Milroy, Ind.; Nuckols Funeral Home, Anderson, Ind.; Callahan Funeral Home, Terre Haute, Ind.; J. Berhalter Co., Kendallville, Ind.; C. L. Bartholomew, Valparaiso, Ind.; Diggs Funeral Service, Inc., Marion, Ind.; Bob Waltz Funeral Home, Anderson, Ind.; Charles Wally, undertaker, Elkhart, Ind.; C. M. Howard & Son Funeral Home, Cambridge City, Ind.; Jesse F. Phillippi Funeral Home, Zionsville, Ind.; J. P. Whitaker, funeral director, Gosport, Ind.; Rogers & Henderson, funeral directors, LaFayette, Ind.; O. L. Brown & Son Funeral Home, Montezuma, Ind.; Lynam Funeral Home, Greenfield, Ind.; Hallard A. Flynn, Chesterton, Ind.; D. Albert Johann & Sons Co., Evansville, Ind.; Oxemann Funeral Home, Hammond, Ind.; Myers Funeral Home, Worthington, Ind.; C. B. Thomas, Terre Haute, Ind.; Dolph Cross, Terre Haute, Ind.; Hoskell & Morrison, funeral directors, Vevay, Ind.; W. C. Fox, Riley, Ind.; Greenwalt Bros., Topeka, Ind.; Wise Funeral Home, Peru, Ind.; Earl K. Parson, Parson's Mortuary, Muncie, Ind.; Roger C. Gipe Funeral Home, Alexandria, Ind.; Swank Funeral Home, Ashley, Ind.; H. E. Johnson & Son, Butler, Ind.; Curtis H. Schulze & Son, Oaktown, Ind.; E. W. Brockman, Vincennes, Ind.; Carl Schulze, Risinger & Kresgie, Vincennes, Ind.; Curt Debaun, Terre Haute, Ind.; Haverstock Funeral Home, La Porte, Ind.; Main & Sons, Newcastle, Ind.; McKee & Clark, Avilla, Ind.; Thomas A. & Teho. H. Fitch, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; Evans & Webb, Brownsburg, Ind.; Frank H. Berheide, Wayne County Funeral Directors Association, Richmond, Ind.; P. J. Ryan, Vigo County Funeral Directors Association, Terre Haute, Ind.; Lawson & Son Funeral Home, Brazil, Ind.; Miller & Sons Funeral Home, Brazil, Ind.; Wm. W. Moore & Sons Funeral Home, Brazil, Ind.; Dale Mutz, president, Johnson County Funeral Directors, Edinburg, Ind.; Grimms Funeral Home, Delphi, Ind.; Stocker Funeral Home, Vincennes, Ind.; Barnett & Son Funeral Home, Boonville, Ind.; Wallace F. Rohrer, Charles S. Rohrer, New Paris, Ind.; Goodwin Bros., Frankfort, Ind.; Black Funeral Home, Hamlet, Ind.

Mr. President, it is apparent that nothing escapes the designs of the New Deal planners. Not only are we to be regulated through life, but even after death our final rest is to be eternally disturbed by restrictive regulations.

THE SENATE'S PART IN PEACE MAKING AND POST-WAR PLANNING

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I believe that the first consideration in all our efforts, interest, and planning is the winning of this war. Until we win it no plans can be agreed upon with any certainty. In view of the great interest in

the subject and the many recent publications concerning post-war planning, I desire at this point to read an editorial from the Memphis Commercial Appeal of March 29, 1943:

SENATE IS PIVOTAL

In the midst of a veritable welter of talk about post-war matters, we find it reassuring to see the Senate taking steps to inform itself and have a large share in whatever it may be necessary to do. Excellent Senate committees have already been appointed to consider social, political, and economic measures for post-war times, and it will be well if they get down to work and stick at it on broad, long-range bases. Specific arrangements are just now obviously out of the question, but there are principles to be determined and educational work is to be done.

President Roosevelt apparently welcomes the Senate's interest in post-war planning and to cooperate with the Senate is the most practical thing he can do. Under the Constitution it is the duty and inescapable responsibility of the Senate to ratify or reject treaties and so it is, after all is said and done, pivotal in such connections. No scheme that does not win Senate understanding and approval has any chance of adoption. That this fact has frequently been disregarded by people with the best intentions does not alter it and such disregard has meant the confusion and failure of any number of undertakings that might have paid good dividends.

It has always seemed to us that Woodrow Wilson's fatal error in World War No. 1 was his failure to consider the Senate, admit its determining influence, and work with it. It is speculation, of course, but it is conceivable that the whole course of recent history might have been altered for the better if President Wilson had been the friend instead of the enemy of Henry Cabot Lodge and the group of Senators Lodge rallied to support of his point of view when post-war treaties were in question. It is likewise tremendously interesting to wonder how history would have been made at Versailles if President Wilson had been accompanied there by a considerable group of influential Senators.

Whatever the United States decides to do in regard to post-war settlements will have to be decided inside the governmental structure, and the Senate is ineradicable and unavoidable in the set-up. President Roosevelt is not likely to remember that in theory and forget it in practice as President Wilson did. By the same token, the present Senate seems far more aware than otherwise. The prospect for dual responsibility's working out well is lively, but the Senate cannot be overlooked or expected to abandon its constitutional functions.

Mr. President, I was a Member of the Senate when the war began, when it ended, and when there occurred the celebrated debate on the ratification of the Versailles Treaty and the League of Nations. It is my judgment that this editorial expresses a well-considered view of our present situation. The editor's references to the Wilson administration are historically correct, and in my opinion they are opportune at this time.

I was a Member of the House of Representatives during the first Wilson administration and of the Senate during his second administration. As the war drew to a close, and as the League of Nations was outlined by President Wilson, I became one of its most ardent supporters and worked for it in and out of the Senate. I made a number of

speeches for it both in and out of the Senate.

It was my opinion then, as it is my opinion now, that if President Wilson had been more fortunate in appointing his peace commission there would have been a very different result. That he should have headed the commission was perfectly proper and right, though some objected at the time to his doing so. In my opinion, under the circumstances, there was no other proper head of the commission to be thought of but the President himself. He was exceedingly popular and was leading the world in the effort to organize the nations so there would be a lasting peace. President Wilson was one of the ablest and most attractive leaders I ever knew. If ever a man was perfectly honest and sincere, it was he.

In selecting his associates on the Commission, in my judgment, he made his first great mistake. He chose as his associates his Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing; his then reputed personal friend, Col. E. M. House; Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, and the Honorable Henry White. Several of these gentlemen were outstanding socially, and Colonel House was quite busy but no one ever knew on which side of a question he stood. No one of these gentlemen had the slightest part in fixing the terms of peace, and no one of them had the slightest influence on the Senate or on any individual Senator. They were generally considered by the public at large as men who were willing to permit President Wilson absolutely to fix the terms of peace without suggestions from any one of them, and as being willing to sign any treaty which the President favored. They were all courteous and pleasant gentlemen, but were regarded by many as a total loss in a peace conference.

The elections of 1918 had gone against the Democrats. The House had 237 Republicans, 191 Democrats, and several independents. The Senate had 48 Republicans, 47 Democrats, and 1 Progressive and Republican.

While it is true that a number of Republicans in the Senate, led by such men as Frank B. Kellogg, Irvine L. Lenroot, Le Baron B. Colt, and a number of others, had expressed themselves as being strongly in favor of the League of Nations, it seemed to me that anyone could see that the action of the Senate on the League would be doubtful in any event. The Constitution of the United States gave the President power then as now "to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur." If there ever was a time, as it seemed to me then and as it seems to me now, when the President should have taken the Senate situation into consideration, it was after the First World War. President Wilson had some of the staunchest of friends in the Senate. It was my view then, and I have not changed that view, that if President Wilson had appointed Gilbert M. Hitchcock and Oscar W. Underwood, or either of them, or any one of a number of others who were leading Democrats in the Senate in that day, and, say, Sen-

ators Henry Cabot Lodge and Frank B. Kellogg, or Senator Hiram Johnson, or a number of others who were leading Republicans of that day, there would never have been the slightest difficulty in securing the ratification by the Senate of the Treaty of Versailles, including the League of Nations. There were others in the Senate on both sides of the aisle who were perhaps equally outstanding and whom he could have appointed with the same result. If he had appointed only one on one side of the aisle, and only one on the other side, in my opinion, there would have been a ratification of the treaty. If the Senators to whom I have referred had been appointed, there would have been little, if any, difficulty in having the treaty ratified by the Senate.

President Wilson was one of the grandest men in the world. I almost worshipped him, although I know I differed in that respect with some of my colleagues at the time. His ideas about enforcing peace by a league or some such international organization were splendid, and, if they had received the approval of the Senate, they would have changed the course of history, and I believe we would not now be in this war.

Mr. President, I fully agree that that which is now called after-the-war planning is important. All thoughtful people in our country should be considering it. Of course, we cannot now be specific about anything because we do not know and cannot know what the situation will be when the war ends.

In the First World War we decided, almost unanimously, that the United States would demand, and would accept, no territory, no reparations, and no indemnities. This was stated time and again by the President before the war ended. Of course, our European Allies wanted large indemnities, reparations, and territory—and they received all three. I always thought that our statement that we would accept no indemnities, reparations, or territory, weakened our position in the Peace Conference. I may add that I am glad that America has made no such specific statement at this time. We declared we wanted only that the League of Nations should enforce future peace. It was a sincere declaration, but it probably weakened us in our fight for such a league. I favored then, and I now favor, a league to enforce peace, but we should not again be too hasty about making any declarations concerning a league or other matters in connection with the peace treaty until the time is proper.

The Senate of the United States, as one of the constitutional peace makers, must, and I have no doubt will, be represented at the peace table. We must all be practical. We want to follow the constitutional way of making peace. We should not take steps now which might divide us in making peace. Our first interest should be that of our own country, but we should be exceedingly fair, generous, and helpful to our allies. Frankly, I think that some of our ablest, most outstanding, and best Senators on both sides

of the Chamber should be members of the peace commission. Of course, our great President should head the commission, but outstanding members of the Senate should be on the commission. It is the only practical way to obtain a peace treaty which will be effective and successful. In making this statement, I wish to say in all frankness that I do not desire to be considered for membership on the commission; and I make the statement merely for the purpose of bringing about greater unity and of avoiding a repetition of what I consider to be past mistakes. The Constitution provides that two-thirds of the Senators present must ratify a treaty. Therefore, it is highly essential that this body should be represented on the commission so as to bring about and obtain the best results.

Mr. President, my long service in the Senate has led me to make this statement at this time in view of the many suggestions which have been made, and are constantly being made, concerning an after-the-war victory plan.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting several nominations in the Navy, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. O'MAHONEY, from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys:

Scott P. Stewart, of Utah, to be register of the land office at Salt Lake City, Utah, vice Albert S. Brown.

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Sundry postmasters.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the calendar.

THE JUDICIARY

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Dozier A. DeVane to be United States district judge for the northern and southern districts of Florida.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

CIRCUIT COURTS OF TERRITORY OF HAWAII

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Ray J. O'Brien to be judge of the third circuit.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Philip L. Rice to be judge of the fifth circuit.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

FOREIGN SERVICE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of John K. Caldwell to be Foreign Service officer of class I.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask unanimous consent that the postmaster nominations be confirmed en bloc, and that the President be notified immediately.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc, and the President will be so notified.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of all confirmations of today.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the President will be immediately notified of all confirmations of today.

BUSINESS OF THE SESSION

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, as in legislative session I should like to interrogate the Senator from Kentucky for a moment. I ask him whether there is any prospect of the recess which has been discussed.

Mr. BARKLEY. I will explain the situation to the Senator from Texas and to the Senate.

Mr. CONNALLY. Very well, I shall not press the matter.

Mr. BARKLEY. I had intended to make the explanation next Friday. In the meantime I intended to confer with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY] about the matter.

We might as well be frank about the situation. A little politics is being played over the question of a recess. Some 6 weeks ago Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, including the minority leader of the House and the majority leader, suggested that Congress take a recess of a couple of weeks around Easter. I conferred with the Senator from Oregon, as I always do about matters of that kind, and it was generally agreed that we would take a formal recess beginning next Monday, to last 2 weeks, in order that Senators might return to their homes for a few days and secure a little rest, because, as everyone knows, save for the brief adjournment period last December, there has been no recess of the Senate and the House since the war started and, indeed, for a long time before the war started.

I thought the recess had been agreed to generally among those in both Houses who are usually consulted. In the meantime the tax bill has been projected into the situation in the other House, and the minority leader of that body has served notice that unless the House shall pass a tax bill this week, there will be no recess. That presents a difficulty.

The House has been working on a tax bill ever since Christmas, and as yet has not gotten anywhere. I do not say that in criticism, but it is a historic fact that the House has not been able to agree on a tax bill, and, in my judgment, it would be a miracle if the Members of the House should agree on one between now and Saturday night.

I continued my conversations at both ends of the Capitol on the subject. It now looks as if there can be no formal recess of the two Houses. I intend to discuss with the Senator from Oregon, between now and our next meeting on Friday, whether, regardless of what the House shall do, we can ourselves take either a formal or informal recess, to enable Senators to obtain a few days rest. I will not be able to advise the Senate about that until at least Friday or Saturday.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, the purpose of the inquiry was in order that I might somewhat determine my own action with reference to undertaking to call up Senate bill 796, a bill which was before the Senate a year ago, relating to authorization to the Government to take over strike-bound plants.

Mr. McNARY. What is the order number?

Mr. CONNALLY. It is Calendar No. 147. I am extremely anxious to secure action on the bill, and I feel that fairness requires that I give notice to the Senator from Kentucky, as leader, that I shall proceed at the first favorable opportunity to make a motion that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill. I do not want to disrupt any of the plans the leaders may have in mind, but I suggest now to the Presiding Officer that as soon as I can secure recognition at the appropriate time I shall move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the measure.

Mr. BARKLEY. In that connection I may say that the Senator from Texas has been courteous enough to confer with me privately about the matter a number of times since the bill was reported from the committee. I have urged, and I still hope, that if we shall have an opportunity to take a little rest, the bill in question will not be brought up until the end of the recess. Regardless of whether we do or do not take a recess, many Senators are prepared to leave for their homes for Easter, and unless a bill of this nature should be brought up next week, there is practically nothing of importance before the Senate which would keep Senators from getting a few days' vacation if they desired to do so. It was my hope that the bill referred to, which probably will be controversial, though I do not know to what extent, will not be taken up until there is a full attendance of Senators. I do not intend to seek to prevent the Senator from Texas having his bill considered at any appropriate time, because the Senate is entitled to pass on it, the committee has reported it, and the Senator is entitled to have it considered, but I express the hope it will not be brought up until such exodus as may take place among Senators over the Easter holiday.

shall be at an end, and they shall have returned.

Mr. CONNALLY. I thank the Senator for his comment respecting this matter. I do not apprehend, however, that there will be a great deal of controversy or argument over this measure. It is fairly well understood by the Senate, and practically in the form in which it is now presented it was passed by the Senate more than a year ago as an amendment to another bill. It went to the House of Representatives, and the House refused to concur, and would not agree in conference. It was before the Senate a year ago, and on account of the situation at that time, respecting the agreement by the two leading labor unions that there would be no strikes, and the President's program of seven points to handle labor matters, it was not pressed, but since that time the bill has been reintroduced, has been considered thoroughly by the Committee on the Judiciary, and has been reported practically unanimously from that committee. So I am extremely anxious to get it before the Senate, and I serve notice that at the first opportunity I shall move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill.

RESCISSION OF ORDER DESIGNATING SENATOR LUCAS AS ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, the President of the United States recently requested the senior Senator from Illinois to be one of the American delegates to meet with delegates from Great Britain with respect to exploring and discussing the refugee problem. The conference will take place within the next few days, and in view of that fact, it will be necessary for me to be absent from the Senate. I ask unanimous consent that the order appointing the senior Senator from Illinois Acting President pro tempore of the Senate during the absence of the Vice President be at this time rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McFARLAND in the chair). Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the order is rescinded.

ADJOURNMENT TO FRIDAY

Mr. BARKLEY. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate adjourn until Friday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 17 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Friday, April 16, 1943, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate April 14, 1943:

PROMOTIONS, FOR TEMPORARY SERVICE, IN THE NAVY

Capt. Oscar Smith, United States Navy, to be a commodore in the Navy, for temporary service, while serving as commander, Special Task Force No. 1, United States Fleet, to rank from the 12th day of April 1943.

Capt. Lee P. Johnson, United States Navy, to be a commodore in the Navy, for temporary service, while serving as commander, Rear Echelon, Amphibious Force, Atlantic Fleet, to rank from the 12th day of April 1943.

Capt. Robert G. Coman, United States Navy, to be a commodore in the Navy, for

temporary service, while serving as commander, Service Force, Seventh Fleet (Southwest Pacific Force), to rank from the 12th day of April 1943.

Capt. Lawrence F. Reifsnider, United States Navy, to be a commodore in the Navy, for temporary service, while serving as commander transports, Amphibious Force, Third Fleet (South Pacific Force), to rank from the 12th day of April 1943.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate April 14, 1943:

THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Dozier A. DeVane to be United States district judge for the northern and southern districts of Florida.

CIRCUIT COURTS OF TERRITORY OF HAWAII

Ray J. O'Brien to be judge of the Third Circuit, circuit courts of the Territory of Hawaii.

Philip L. Rice to be judge of the Fifth Circuit, circuit courts of the Territory of Hawaii.

FOREIGN SERVICE

John K. Caldwell to act as minister resident and consul general of the United States of America to Ethiopia.

POSTMASTERS

ALABAMA

Thomas Maxwell Karrh, Berry.
Thomas W. Brock, Mulga.
Lucy P. Thomas, Section.
James H. Dunlap, Siluria.

ARKANSAS

Walter D. Patton, Alma.
Verna P. Reitzammer, Arkansas City.
Etta C. Hendrix, Blevins.
John T. Sumner, McNeil.

CONNECTICUT

Catherine S. Barnett, Suffield.
Albert E. Lennox, Windsor.

DELAWARE

Claborne A. Boothe, Frankford.
Joseph C. Slack, Newport.

GEORGIA

Hezzie McWhorter, Cochran.
Nathan C. Wilkes, Lincolnnton.
Alligene B. Howard, Ludowici.
W. Brantley Daniel, Millen.
Robert M. Causey, Tucker.

IDAHO

Clellan W. Bentley, Mullan.

INDIANA

Ora William Irwin, Attica.
Marshall Winslow, Greenfield.
Merton L. Hughbanks, Scottsburg.
Cash N. Essington, Spiceland.
Wayne S. Simms, Waveland.
Mildred M. Shinn, Whiteland.

KANSAS

Irvin T. Hocker, Baxter Springs.
John K. States, Buffalo.
Frank M. Belding, Copeland.
Arch E. Hosmer, Holton.
Katharine A. Blasing, Ogden.
Esta S. Riseley, Stockton.
William J. Dehler, Sylvan Grove.

LOUISIANA

Winnie H. Arras, Gramercy.
Rosa V. Shipps, St. Francisville.

MISSOURI

Elisha O. Bryeans, Oran.

MONTANA

George T. Farrell, Polson.

NORTH CAROLINA

Bertha B. McCurry, Bostic.
Theron C. Dellinger, Crossnore.
Joshua T. Winstead, Macclesfield.
Ethel B. Casper, New London.
Wilbur A. Pike, Pikeville.
Ralph E. Martin, Ronda.

OKLAHOMA

James Jones Quarles, Jr., Fairfax.

OREGON

Millard W. Grubb, Ashland.

RHODE ISLAND

Irvin D. Follett, Howard.
Cecil A. R. Hopkins, Hoxsle.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Theresa W. DeBilzan, Andover.
Albert E. Kostboth, Canistota.
Josephine C. Eggerling, Orient.
Thomas L. Dam, Rosebud.
Kathryn M. McCoy, Tulare.

UTAH

Pearl Wilcox, Clearfield.
Richard F. Lambert, Jr., Kamas.

VIRGINIA

Claude B. Nolen, Ferrum.
Edgar S. Moore, Stafford.

WASHINGTON

William E. Jones, Houghton.
Nikolai K. Nelson, Keyport.
Loraine A. Schultz, Reardan.
Robert I. Matheson, Suquamish.
Harry M. Bona, Tillicum.
Fairleigh B. Wilkins, Yakima.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1943

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, our Father, whose mercies are renewed every morning, with gratitude in our waiting hearts we breathe our humble praise. We invoke Thy guidance in all our labors that our conduct may be animated by the rule of Jesus. Bear in us a willingness to deal kindly, live nobly, that hope and patience may be enshrined in all breasts.

O fill us with the surge of compulsion to follow on with a broadening vision, yielding to the better impulses of our being which flow and thrill with new life. Gather up our mistakes, our hesitations, and bind and blend them into a volume of united strength that we may walk worthily before our fellow men. Ever clothe us with the pride of self-respect, with self-control, and with a spirit of thoughtful regard for others. We pray that our faith may pierce the future, wisdom be justified in the earth, and the voices of hate forever silenced in the presence of mankind's great, throbbing need. Blessed Lord, give our Speaker the ministry of Thy strength and wisdom, and abide with the Congress in the measure of careful consideration of all problems. In the honor of Thy holy name, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.